

**11385. Misbranding of Craemer's celebrated compound. U. S. v. 17 Bottles of Craemer's Celebrated Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16327. I. S. No. 23443-t. S. No. C-3634.)**

On or about May 27, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 17 bottles of Craemer's celebrated compound at Hillsboro, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wm. Craemer Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 16, 1922, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was an aqueous solution of sodium, potassium, ammonium, and lithium phosphate, citrate, salicylate, and chlorid and extract of ginger, sweetened with saccharin and colored with caramel.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the article, to wit, "For \* \* \* Gall Stones, Stones in Kidneys, Stones in the Urinary Bladder, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach and Bowel Complaints \* \* \* Thickened Bile, Bilious Colic \* \* \* Sallow Complexion, Dizziness, Renal or Kidney Colic \* \* \* Painful Urination, Loss of Appetite," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof and create in the minds of the purchasers thereof the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effects.

On January 10, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11386. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 71 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16517. I. S. Nos. 1516-v, 1517-v, 1518-v, 1519-v, 1520-v, 1521-v, 1522-v, 1523-v, 1524-v. S. No. E-4171.)**

On September 14, 1922 the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 71 tubs of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bridgeman-Russell Co., Duluth, Minn., on or about August 11, 1922, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and had been substituted in part for butter, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butterfat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, butter.

On March 1, 1923, the Bridgeman-Russell Co., Duluth, Minn., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11387. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 100 Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product disposed of according to law. (F. & D. No. 16575. I. S. No. 13971-t. S. No. W-1132.)**

On July 5, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure

and condemnation of 100 cans of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., January 12, 1922, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "One Pound \* \* \* Chloroform U. S. P. Contains about 1 per cent. Alcohol \* \* \* Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Philadelphia."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was turbid and contained chlorid and impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On July 25, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be disposed of according to law.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11388. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 5 Kits of Raspberry, Apple Jelly, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.** (F. & D. Nos. 17100, 17174. I. S. Nos. 7638-v, 7640-v, 7650-v. S. Nos. W-1268, W-1280.)

On or about January 27, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 12 kits of raspberry apple jelly, 1 kit of apple jelly, and 1 barrel of apple jelly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Universal Carloading & Distributing Co., Chicago, Ill., acting for Chapman & Smith Co., Chicago, Ill., with respect to a portion of the said product, alleging that the articles had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, namely, on or about September 15, November 12, and December 22, 1922, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Manufactured By Chapman & Smith Company Chicago."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that a product composed of pectin, glucose, phosphoric acid, and coal-tar dye had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said articles. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles were colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements, "Tip-Top Corn Syrup Raspberry Apple Jelly Contains Phosphoric Acid," "Tip-Top Corn Syrup Apple Jelly Contains Phosphoric Acid Artificially Colored," "Rolling Pin Brand \* \* \* Sugar Raspberry Apple Jelly Contains Phosphoric Acid," and "Rolling Pin Brand Corn Syrup Sugar Apple Jelly \* \* \* Phosphoric Acid Artificially Colored," borne on the kits or barrel, as the case might be, containing the said articles, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On March 30, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be sold by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11389. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Canned Sauerkraut. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 17110. I. S. No. 2589-v. S. No. E-4260.)

On January 9, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of canned sauerkraut, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lancaster, Pa., consigned by the W. H. Killian Co.,